Describing the scale and composition of police demand in Detroit.

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Introduction

There is a common misconception that police spend most of their time responding to and dealing with crime. Instead, the evidence suggests that public demand for police services originates from a diverse array of incidents – many of which involve vulnerable people and require specific training and numerous

Police demand

Estimating the scale of demand of police services is not a simple task, particularly when it comes to complex sources of demand, such as those originating from persons with mental ill-health. One common method has been to use emergency calls for service data. For instance, we can say *how many* emergency calls were classified as involving mental ill-health in any given time period. We can take this one step further by calculating the *amount of time* police spend dealing with such incidents. We can then make claims such as: "Police officers spend x% of their time responding to and resolving incidents involving mental ill-health".

Gathering such evidence – which simply *describes* the composition of public demand for the police – is important for a number of reasons. Among them, it can help guide training to ensure that officers are suitably prepared for their duties, maximising well-being outcomes for the public and mitigating against unnecessary strain on officers. Understanding police demand can also contribute to how funds from central and local governments are decided and distributed to police forces and other public services. This has become particularly pertinent following recent 'defund the police' campaigns. With police performing a variety of non-crime-related duties, any changes to their role will likely have a knock-on effect to other sectors (and vice-versa).

traffic health community

TRAFFIC STOP

LICENCE REVOCATION MISC TRAFFIC OTHER

WELL BEING CHECK SUICIDE OR SUICIDE THREAT

SCHOOL CROSSING LOST PROPERTY

OVERDOSE

OTHER

AUTO ACCIDENT

MENTAL HEALTH

MISSING OR FOUND PERSON ANIMAL INCIDENT

DISTURBANCE OTHER

PARKING COMPLAINT

LARCENY RECOVER AUTO ARMED ROBBERY ARSON HOLDING PERSON HIT AND RUN LEWD AND LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT

UDAA RAPE UNARMED ROBBERY KIDNAPPING THREATS

DEAD PERSON OBSERVED

OTHER

FELONIOUS ASSAULT MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION PANIC ALARM BREAK AND ENTER AUTO PPO VIOLATION

CHILD OR ADULT ABUSE FRAUD NARCOTICS

INVESTIGATE PERSON(S) BUILDING CHECK OTHER

SHOTS PERSON WITH WEAPON SHOOTING OR STABBING WOUND

TRANSPORT PRISONER

WARRANT

DOMESTIC INCIDENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY BURGLARY

SPECIAL ATTENTION

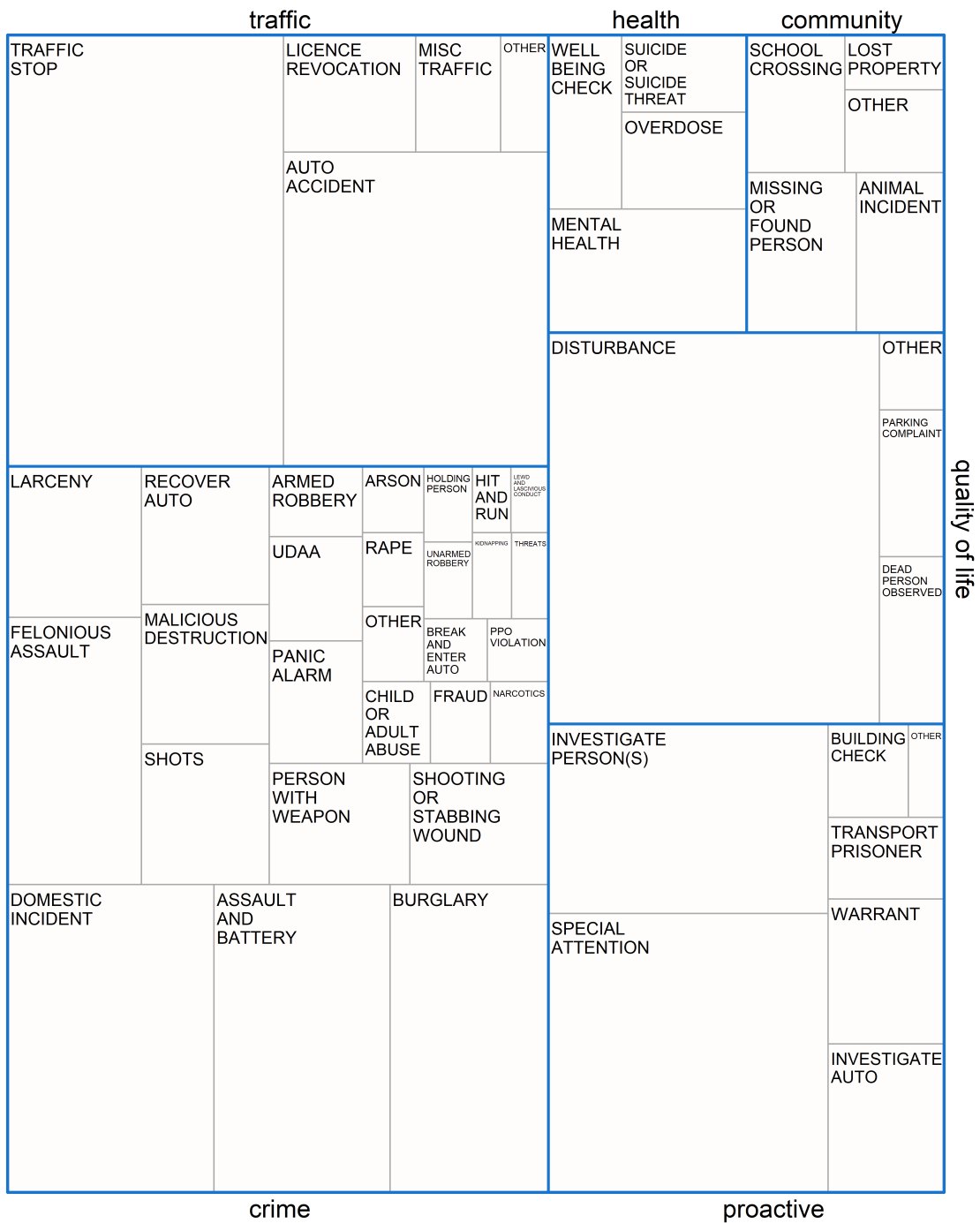INVESTIGATE AUTO

crime proactive

quality of life

Figure 1: Proportional breakdown of deployed time spent on each incident category.

Table 1: Frequency and proportional breakdown (counts and time) for each demand type.

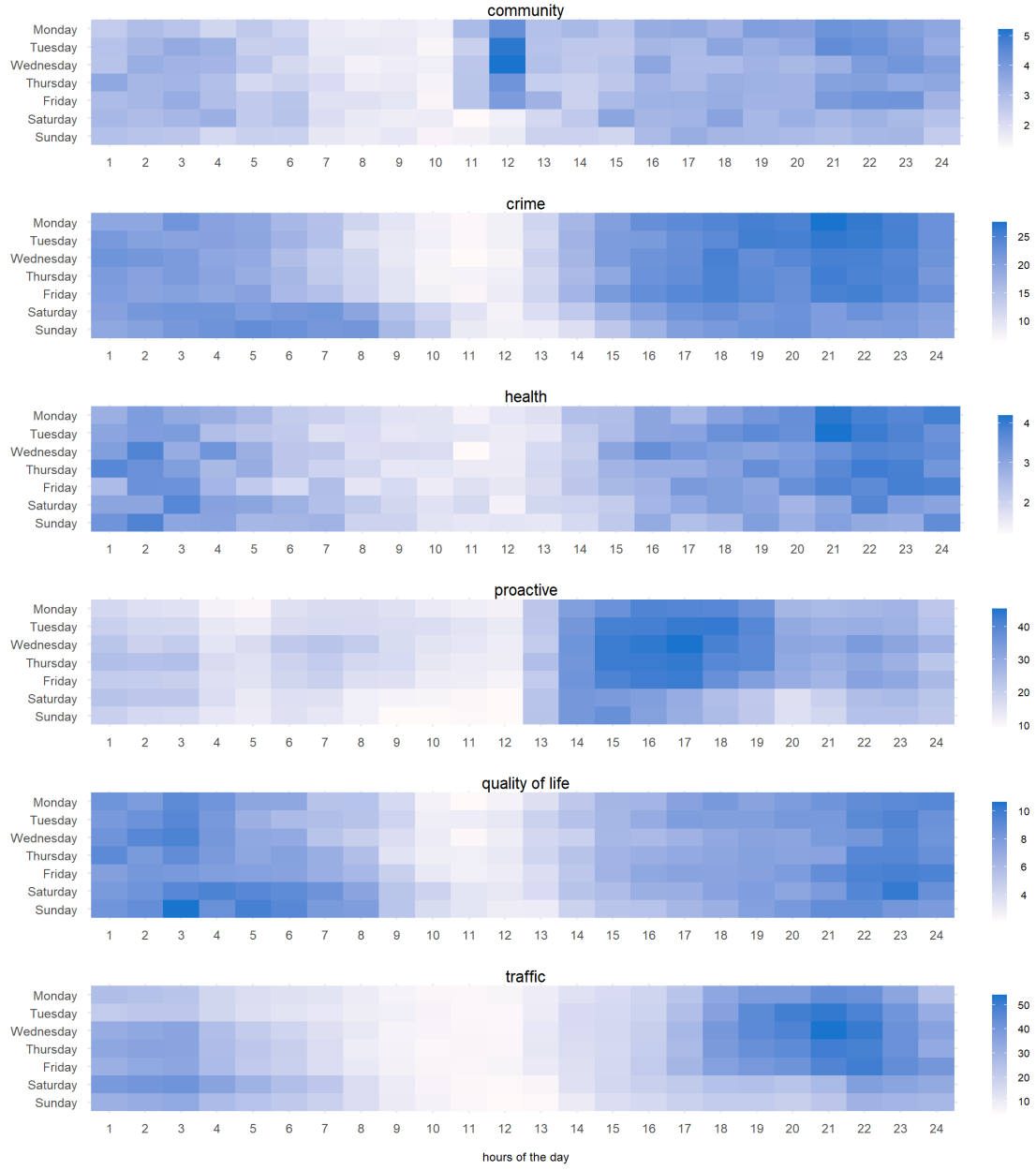| Demand type	Count	Count (%)	Time (%)
community	22092	3.10	5.28
crime	161085	22.63	35.28
health	21037	2.96	5.30
proactive	208415	29.28	16.64
quality of life	59343	8.34	13.91
traffic	205508	28.87	20.96
unclassified	34409	4.83	2.62

Temporal patterning

Figure 2: Mean incident counts by day and week, for each demand type.

Spatial patterning

Figure 3: Spatial patterning of total incident counts for each demand type.

Conclusion